

## The German EU Presidency in Japan A “Defining Moment” for EU-Japan Relations?

Ambassador Hans-Joachim Daerr

In the first half of 2007, the German Presidency of the European Union Council is taking place in a very promising period for relations between the EU and Japan:

It coincides with our chairing of the G8, and, with the EU-Japan summit due to take place in June this year in Berlin, it provides us with an excellent opportunity to actively shape and to better highlight the closely linked network between Europe and Japan. In addition, the newly appointed Japanese Prime Minister already paid “inaugural” visits to Berlin and Brussels in January this year on his first trip abroad outside of East Asia.

Hence, we have promising points of bilateral contact and good opportunities

to increase synergy, both within the EU and the G8 framework as well as bilaterally. With respect to the G8, we can be sure to see these continue into next year when Japan takes up the Chair from Germany. Seldom do such coincidences take on such diverse formats to coordinate our cooperation with Japan.

A further piece of good fortune is the fact that during our presidency we will also celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Rome Treaty. Rarely has the Japanese media reported so extensively and so knowledgeably and positively about the EU, its history, and current role. The high-rank and number of Japanese guests at our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations in Tōkyō on March 25, in which Pri-

me Minister Abe was our guest of honor, are an indication that the EU in Japan is understood as an increasingly important partner.

The work of the EU Presidency in Japan is facilitated through a bilateral characteristic that to a large extent is easily transferred to European-Japanese relations:

No problems exist between Japan and us, but we are facing similar future problems. We are both confronted with identical or very similar issues both internationally as well as socio-politically. Germany, Japan and the EU are all actively engaged on a global scale for sustainable development, peace, good go-



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vernance, and human rights; even now they play an irreplaceable role as “soft powers” in the field of conflict resolution and peace-keeping.

The EU-Japan Plan of Action signed in 2001 serves as a solid foundation for further cooperative efforts. Since then we have built a tight network of political contacts and melded these together in regular consultations, which increasingly lead to concrete cooperative efforts. Thus, together with several of our EU partners we are working to intensify cooperation with Japan in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

The EU-Japan Summit in June will focus on the topics of climate control, innovation, energy, intellectual property rights, and international crisis management. The topics of protecting the environment and climate control will continue to be followed closely in the Japanese media. The Embassy continues to receive an increasing number of inquiries for information about environmental protection in Germany.

In Japan there continues to be a great interest in the further development of the EU. It is regarded as a success story and as a case study of successful regional integration. The internal differences of opinion and the “problems of growth” in the EU, which weigh so heavily upon us, are by contrast held lightly in Japan. The Union is favorably used as a model for strong regional cooperation in Southeast and East Asia. Naturally, however, the EU cannot simply be used as a blueprint for regional cooperation in Asia. Rather, European integration can serve as inspiration and encouragement for visionary thinking. We are of course more than happy to share our experiences with others. Our Japanese partners and friends are clearly aware that each region must find its own way based on its own specific conditions.

In the interest of enduring and continuing improvements in Japanese understanding of the EU and its member states, we must ensure that we engage the younger generation. With this in mind, all EU embassies located in Tôkyô and the representative office of the EU Commission came together in an event held on May 9, Europe Day. 22 ambassadors and more than 50 other diplomats from all EU states represented in Tôkyô introduced their own countries before an audience of 18,000 students from Japanese schools.

Six months of Germany’s EU Presidency cannot fundamentally change EU-Japan relations. Such a demand would be neither realistic nor necessary. Nevertheless, specific starting points offer themselves that we should use to our best advantage. When the June Summit in Berlin sends the signal that the European Union and Japan are serious about joining forces and working together more closely in important international and other contemporary issues, it sends the right message and exactly at the right moment.



Dr. Hans Joachim Daerr was appointed as Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Japan in 2006 and is a member of the JDZB’s Foundation Council.

Dear Friends of the JDZB,

By now you will have noticed that the *jdzb echo* has changed. We have created an editorial page to introduce each edition, yet this is only one of the many changes to make the *jdzb echo* more informative and interesting to our readers. The biggest change is our plan to draw greater attention to upcoming conferences and to awaken your interest. In each edition we will introduce one or two topics, which we will then cover in the following weeks. We will continue to publish conference reports, but to a lesser extent than previously. Our website, however, will continue to offer further details on the conferences, and supplement the information available in the *jdzb echo*.

Our editorials will deal increasingly with topical issues relevant to the German-Japanese context; and the back page of the newsletter shall be dedicated to a special topic. This edition deals with our Open Day on June 23, to which you are all warmly invited to attend. We hope that our new format gives you a better overview of what moves the JDZB, and that we can awaken your interest to come and visit.

Dr. Friederike Bosse  
Secretary General of the JDZB

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## Climate change fundamentally affects the diversity of species of this world!

On July 5, 2007, the JDZB shall host a joint symposium entitled "Biodiversity and Sustainable Development" in cooperation with the 21st Century Center of Excellence Program "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Restoration" of the University of Tôkyô. The conference is under the patronage of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and is the closing event of a one-week German-Japanese specialists' meeting on the topic "The Conservation and Regeneration of Wetlands."

Dr Eberhard Henne, the head of the UNESCO biosphere reserve Schorfheide-Chorin and a speaker at the symposium, outlined the problems and advocated for more international cooperation in the protection of species.



*The word "biodiversity" is the catchphrase of the month and appears regularly in the media, what does it mean?*

—>> Biodiversity is directly related to climate change. It embraces the diversity of species – from viruses to bacteria, the diversity of genetic information contained in species, and the diversity of ecological systems or habitats. It refers to the globe as a whole, as well as to each geological region.

*There's a Convention on Biological Diversity, (CBD). What's new about this?*

—>> Before, there used to be just conventions about individual species or groups. The CBD relates to the entire diversity of species, and moreover it isn't limited to regions or to a few countries, rather it applies to the entire earth. The Convention has now been signed by 187 countries and the EU; this is quite a new dimension.

*Which area do you think needs the greatest attention?*

—>> We must do everything in our powers to ensure that the climate does not continue to change because this has a fundamental impact on the diversity of species of our world. However, there still isn't a unified procedure, and there will be losers and winners, particularly among fauna.

*Could you give some concrete examples?*

—>> One good example of losers is the crane, and this applies to both Germany and Japan. For some time now we have witnessed a large increase in the crane population. However, this is closely related to the increasing area of shallow water wetlands – and these are continuing to dry out. As a consequence, the crane's predators can easily prey on their young, and this in turn endangers the reproduction – particularly of a species that so far we have successfully managed to protect...

The winners include, for example, the Death's-head Hawkmoth, which was introduced via Africa, but never lived beyond the second generation. Now that it is warmer where we live, their young are surviving much better.

A further concrete example here in Schorfheide is the retreat of water from the countryside. And climate change can't be blamed, there are many factors: humans increasingly sought to remove water by drying out moors to increase farmland; rivers and streams were straightened, regulated and cut off from wetlands etc. And in addition we now have decreasing levels of precipitation and the ground water levels are dropping by about 7 cm per annum – these things all affect flora and fauna, the species inventory decreases with each generation.

But in fact we still know so little about these things. For this reason, we have developed a large biodiversity research project with three focal areas in Germany; we are one of the three.

*According to this, has the CBD led to an increase in research projects, is there more money available for research?*

—>> In the next year the CBD treaty countries conference will take place in Bonn. The biodiversity research project mentioned is well-equipped and will also serve in the preparation of this conference. However, as a rule, public funding is limited, and some funds have already been struck for us here in Brandenburg in the area of nature conservation! In our research we try to directly implement research results, e.g., in programs on "Nature conservation and agriculture" and on forestry - moving away from monocultures to mixed forest – and in a sustainable way.

*A good catchword: What does it have to do with the principle of sustainability?*

—>> There are many definitions, but I believe that sustainability can only be described by using concrete examples in actual regions: it is about the relation between the economy and ecology and takes into account social needs. Sustainable measures must be able to prove themselves economically five years down the track, they should not provoke disadvantages, and they must draw upon the natural circumstances and the people living there.

A good example is the regeneration of wetland projects, where we can reproduce the biodiversity that has been lost and where we can reutilize lost ground water as drinking water.

*How does Germany compare internationally?*

—>> Not bad at all, the biosphere reserves in Germany are world leaders. I don't know much about Japan, but my Japanese colleagues who recently visited were very enthusiastic about our projects here. I have been to China, and we were able to assist in the pioneer work of establishing biosphere reserves. The great model serving us here is the USA with its more than 100-year history of National Parks.

And in fact, none of these projects are possible without international cooperation. There's a network of biosphere reserves with more than 400 members, there's the Europark Federation whose sections work closely together, and the list goes on. It makes no sense to approach problems on a national basis - we've all learned that over the past 15 years!

*Dr Henne, thank you very much!  
(Interview by Michael Niemann)*

### Scientific Symposium: "Mega Cities in Asia" Perspectives for the future of Mega Cities Research

Prof. Ôkata Jun'ichirô

School of Engineering, University of Tôkyô

This event was organized by the JDZB in cooperation with the German Association for Asian Studies and held at the JDZB from May 10 to 12, 2007. I was very pleased to be given the opportunity by the JDZB to participate in this conference. The following is a short summary of the event and an overview of the future of mega cities research.

#### *Symposium Summary*

The symposium was opened on May 10 with a keynote address given by Professor Klaus Töpfer who gave a detailed report of the increase of environmental risks in Asia, the importance of trans-border reciprocal relations as well as sustainable development policy, and the significance of international studies in the investigation of problems facing mega cities in Asia.

On May 11, Professor Frauke Kraas began by speaking on the importance of mega cities research and defined the framework for comparative scientific studies in this field of study, whereby she emphasized the necessity of political concepts/drafts based on real-life situations of informal city life and drew on the concrete example of the development policy for the Pearl River–Pune conurbation. This was followed by my own presentation of a case study of Tôkyô, the world's largest mega city and its development. I outlined this city's historical development and described the recent trend toward a „renaissance of the city“ which has evolved over the past few years and the background of this development. The papers presented in the afternoon dealt with individual case studies of various mega cities of Asia.

Two parallel workshops were held on the afternoon of May 12 – one with a focus on the movement of populations including the problems of illegal migrants, and the other with a focus on discussing methodologies of town planning and the creation of urban infrastructures. The plenary session at the end of the symposium summarized and then discussed the findings of both workshops. The symposium closed with a presentation given by Dr. P. Christian Hauswedell.



In line with the nature of the topic "mega city," a wide range of papers were presented, whereby all the speakers emphasized the significance of three points: the assessment of the actual state of informal urban societies and informal city life that reaches beyond superficial analyses; the development of an effective town planning policy that draws on the actual situation of informal societies; the development of methods, techniques and political measures that enable a process of planning; and the adoption of a resolution following the bottom-up approach.

#### *The importance of Mega City Research*

Since the year 2000 more than half of the world's population lives in cities with the majority residing in mega cities. In the future mega cities will in all likelihood – as result of the movement of people away from farming areas and the actual increase in population within megalopolis – continue to grow at an even faster rate, a development that will affect in the first instance developing countries.

In general, under the 'mega cities' term we understand cities with more than five million inhabitants. According to data from UN Habitat, in 1985 there were only thirty cities with more than five million people and only eight (Tôkyô, New York, Mexico, Sao Paulo, Shanghai, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, and Ôsaka), with more than ten million people. Today, estimates for the year 2015 are for approximately 60 cities with more than five million inhabitants (including 23 cities with more than 10 million inhabitants). The newly emerging 30 mega cities are without exception in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Nevertheless the growth of new mega cities will hardly develop out of their own strengths, but from the migration of people from villa-

ges, and small and medium-sized towns. This will contribute to the expansion of so-called informal housing areas in the cities and on their peripheries. Subsequent population growth will have an enormous effect on increasing urban densities. This will inevitably lead to an intensification of urban problems, ranging from poverty-related problems to housing problems, issues related to public hygiene and health as well as environmental problems.

(...)

For this reason we must "devise" models of urban planning and methods and systems for their realization that will steer the growth process of aspiring mega cities into more controllable channels. Otherwise societies in developing countries will collapse, or even the entirety of human society – including the industrialized countries – will collapse. This demonstrates the necessity as well as urgency of mega cities research. Mega cities research is a new field that reaches far beyond the framework of current urban research and the investigation of technologies used in urban planning. Moreover it is a research field whose goals shall not be exhausted in the analyses of emerging phenomena, but rather in creating a new civilization and in making it a reality. We will mobilize all methodologies of the social sciences, sociology and engineering sciences and use them in an interdisciplinary manner; otherwise the tasks that lie before us would be insolvable.

*(Editor's note:*

*The complete report including a section on "The importance of international scientific exchange in the field of mega city research" can be viewed on the JDZB homepage. Click on Activities, then 'all events' --> detail page of the conference)*

## Travels to Japan with the Takenoko Fund Students of Menzel High School in the Land of their Dreams

From February 17 to 26, a group of students from Berlin's Menzel High School visited Japan. The trip was sponsored by the Takenoko Fund that was established in 2005 to support the exchange of school students from Japan and Germany and to promote understanding for the other country and culture. Initiator and sponsor of the Fund are DaimlerChrysler AG and their Japanese subsidiary company Mitsubishi Fusô Truck & Bus Corporation, which donates 100,000 Euro annually to support the exchange program. The Takenoko Fund is one of six programs used by the JDZB to promote the exchange of young people between Japan and Germany.

Impressions of some "Experiences of a fascinating journey," excerpts from travel diaries:

*02.19.2007 (Monday) – From Akihabara to Ginza*

Our first morning in Japan and a Japanese breakfast is served to us in Yoshinoya Restaurant! We then take the Metro to Akihabara, which was earlier known as Akiba-ga-hara (field of the Akiba temple), but is now known as Akihabara and affectionately referred to as Akiba. In the march forward of technological progress, many businesses selling electronics were established here and even today it is known as the technology district.

The boys in the group instantly felt at home (Markus bought himself a digital camera) and the Maido cafes were a great hit; their puddings are just so tasty. Markus then gave his talk on the district (see above) and we all listened keenly and learnt much. Afterwards we were given a chance to wander off by ourselves; we went exploring, shopping and had a great time.

After Akihabara we went to the Emperor's Palace. Mount Edo was established in 1457 and is still the official residence of the Tennô, the Japanese Emperor. It was just beautiful; the landscapes within the palace grounds and the architecture are just so interesting. After about an hour we went on to Ginza and watched a Kabuki theater performance. The very popular piece was almost sold out and was about revenge and honor killing. We watched the performance for a whole two hours but at 6 pm we had to leave the theater because we had only booked for part of the performance.

Empty stomachs are always a pain, and Katô Sensei and the boys have a great idea to go eat at Monja and Okonomiyaki. Monja is

when you place salad and seafood on a hot plate and pour over a special sauce so that it cooks together and you pick it up with a spatula. It's just delicious!!!!

*02.21.2007 (Wednesday - Mitsubishi Fusô – Tôkyô Tower – Shibuya*

Our third morning in Tôkyô: early in the morning a bus from the auto company Mitsubishi Fusô collected us, and students from Waseda High were our companions for the day again. On this day we would meet the sponsors of the program and then tour Tôkyô Tower and visit Shibuya.

Having our own bus is great. We finally arrive and we are warmly greeted by the head of the Communications Department of Mitsubishi Fusô and his team. First up we learn about the company and its production. We watch a film about the manufacturing process of their commercial vehicles and we're fascinated by the technology and the teamwork within this company. After a guided tour of the plant we are served lunch. Reinvigorated and considerably more knowledgeable we proceed to Tôkyô Tower, escorted in a Mitsubishi Bus. At Tôkyô Tower we observe the city from above. The view is spectacular! Maxim gives his talk on the construction of the tower.

We then take the city bus to Shibuya where we are let loose to amuse ourselves – which we do. For example: Makoto and Akira went off with Mustafa and Jimmy to a game center; Maxim, Vincent and Markus met with some friends from Sho and go to a Sega-Center where Markus' first Pochu was created!

At 7 pm we organize to meet again at the Hachikô statue. This statue is a memorial dedicated to a dog that went to pick up his

master from the train station every single day even after his master had died. Once we are all together again we go to a nearby Karaoke bar. What fun!! I can't think of any other words to describe this day.

*02.24.2007 (Saturday) – Waseda High*

Our 6th day in Tôkyô: today we visit our exchange partner's high school. We are warmly greeted in a German class and we are surprised how well we communicate with each other. The German class: 48 boys in one classroom – but we understand each other really well. An example: "Are you tired?" Answer: "Hai sukoshi tsukareta!" After lunch the boys give us a guided tour of their school, followed by an individual program and then it's back to our host families.

*02.26.2007 (Monday) – Departure*

Day of departure: In the morning we meet at Ueno ... and at about 6 pm we land back in Berlin-Tegel airport.

Finally, we are reunited with our own families, but we're not in Japan anymore. None of us knew whether we should be happy, or whether we should charter the next flight and fly back to Tôkyô.

We are very grateful and would like to thank everybody at Mitsubishi Fuso, as well as Katô Sensei, our hosts and their families, and everyone else who made it possible for us to travel to Tôkyô.

Japan Workgroup of the Menzel High School in Berlin: Markus Abo, Vincent Bohlen, Jimmy Chytra, Mustafa Karacar, Bea Schreiber, Maxim Szepansky and Thanan Wetwerot.



Opening of the Piezographic Exhibition “The Logic of the Invisible Moon” by Shimomura Yutaka on April 27, 2007.

The exhibition will run until June 8 at the JDZB.



Concert given at the JDZB on May 3, 2007, by the Myôjô Gakuen High School (Tôkyô) and No. 13 Pankow High School. The Japanese choir performed Japanese, English and Germany songs; The No. 13 Pankow High School fired the audience with enthusiasm with their presentation of a classical string ensemble, an a capella choir as well as a jazz band performance.

The school choir of the Myôjô Gakuen High School from Tôkyô was invited to Berlin from May 1 to 13, 2007, sponsored by the Takenoko-Fond.



*Left photo:* A group of Japanese journalists on March 29. On the occasion of the G8 Presidency, a group of journalists was invited by the German Federal Government to visit Berlin and Brussels, as well as to meet and speak with German journalists at the JDZB.

The second “Kids Lecture” held on March 19. School students learning Japanese at No. 13 Pankow High School and the Hildegard Wegscheider High School were invited to attend. This event series aims to awaken the interest of young people for the JDZB as well as for Japan and its society.



*Above Photo:* From March 8 to 11, a specialists’ conference and a public symposium was held on the questions of caring and care insurance in Tôkyô and Okayama. The events were organized by the JDZB and the Research Institute for Life Sciences and Welfare at the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in cooperation with the Japanese Association of Business Management for Long-Term Care (BMLTC). The photo shows the speakers and organizers of the conference series.

**EU/G8 PRESIDENCY, GLOBAL QUESTIONS****Conference: EU-Japan Cooperation in Science and Innovation**

C: European Japan Experts Association, University of Milano

Date: June 15, 2007, in Milano

**VSJF Annual Meeting: Security in Japan – New Dimensions and Understandings**

C: German Association for Social Science Research on Japan (VSJF)

Date: November 22–25, 2007

**Conference: Civil Society and Political Decision-Making in the EU**

C: The Japan Foundation, Tôkyô

Date: 4th Quarter 2007

**Symposium: Europe and Japan in the Last 50 Years**

C: Keio University, Tôkyô; Delegation of the EU to Japan, Tôkyô

Date: 2nd Half of 2007, in Tôkyô

**RESOURCES AND ENERGY SECURITY****Symposium: The New Central Asia Strategy of the EU**

C: German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Tôkyô; Keizai Kôhō Center, Tôkyô

Date: July 9, 2007, in Tôkyô

**Conference: Resource Efficiency and Factor X: Japan and Germany at the Forefront**

C: Wuppertal Institute for Climate, the Environment, Energy

Date: Fall 2007

**CITIES AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS****Symposium: Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in Japan and Europe**

C: 21st Century of Excellence Program "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Restoration", Tôkyô University

Date: Part I on July 5, 2007, in Berlin

Part II October 2–6, 2007, in Japan

**The Future of the Periphery – A European-Japanese Symposium on Forgotten Territories in Japan and Europe**

C: University of Dortmund; Institute for Behavioral Studies, Tôkyô

Date: September 19–21, 2007

**AGING SOCIETY****Symposium: In the Autumn of Life**

Date: November 28, 2007

**STRUCTURAL REFORM AND INNOVATION****Symposium: Risks and Chances of Decentralization in Comparison**

C: University of Halle-Wittenberg; Waseda University, Tôkyô

Date: September 27–28, 2007, in Tôkyô

**Symposium: Technology Roadmaps and the Transfer of Knowledge**

C: German Federal Ministry for Education and Research; German Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology; Federation of German Industry, Berlin

Date: Fall 2007

**GERMAN AND JAPANESE COMPANIES IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION****Symposium: How to achieve "Better Regulation"? Win-win Strategies by EU and Japanese Companies**

C: Munich University; EU-Japan Center for Industrial Cooperation, Brussels

Date: 2nd Half of 2007, in Brussels

**Conference: Strategies of German and Japanese Companies toward China**

C: Economic Promotions Bureau Düsseldorf; Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Düsseldorf

Date: 4th Quarter 2007, in Düsseldorf

**DIALOG OF CULTURES****8th German-Japanese Grantee Seminar**

C: German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD, Bonn)

Date: July 12–13, 2007

**Panel Discussion and Ceremony: Talking with and about Japan – 120 Years of Research on Japan at Berlin Universities**

C: Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences (BBAW)

Date: October 15, 2007, at the BBAW

**Workshop: Youth Culture in a Globalized World**

C: Leipzig University

Date: October 31st, 2007

**Symposium: Dialog of Cultures**

C: German Embassy, Tôkyô; DESK, Tôkyô University

Date: 4th Quarter 2007, in Tôkyô

**DAHLEM MUSIC EVENINGS (7.30 p.m.)**

July 10: Contemporary Music

October 10: Contemporary Music

November 16: Tango Evening (Cantango)

December 14: Christmas Concert

**SPECIAL EVENT****Concert with Taiko Drums**

C: German-Japanese Society Berlin

Date: September 18, 2007, Berlin City Hall

**SPECIAL PROJECT****16th Meeting of the German-Japanese Forum**

Date: October 2–3, 2007, in Tôkyô

**EXCHANGE PROGRAMS****Young Leaders Forum – Summerschool**

C: Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart

Date: August 26–September 5, 2007, in Japan

**Junior Experts Exchange Program**

C: German Federal Ministry for Education and Research; German Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tôkyô

Date: June 21–July 2, 2007

Workshop at JDZB on June 30, 2007

**For Programs of Youth Exchange refer to Homepage of JDZB****SCIENCE AWARD****Presentation of the JDZB Science Award 2006**

C: Society of Friends of the JDZB

Date: June 29, 2007, 7 p.m.

C: = in cooperation with  
Venue: JDZB, if not stated otherwise.

For **more information** please refer to:  
<http://www.jdzb.de> --> Activities

Information on all JDZB language courses and other Japanese language courses in the brochure "Nihongo – Learning Japanese in Berlin", which is published every September by the JDZB.



#### PROGRAM

(Subject to change without prior notice)

From 2 pm.

Ikebana (flower arranging) with exhibition

Japanese food and drinks

Japanese books

Japanese language course (trial)

Origami (paper folding)

Shiatsu (acupressure)

Shûji (calligraphy)

Small Exhibition of the Library: Way to Japan

How to draw a Manga figure?

Drawing workshop with Marie

Lectures on

Origami and Tsutsumi

Bathing Culture in Japan,

Youth Exchange at the JDZB

7 pm

Opening of the photography exhibition by UCHIMURA

Kôsuke: "Streets and People in Berlin and Tôkyô"

7:30 pm

Jazz concert with "Kyoto Motel" from Leipzig

How do you draw a Manga figure? Marie showed us how at the 2006 Open Day – and we were amazed! Particularly the young ones showed great patience in practicing their skills and they tapped into some serious talent... After the great success of last year, we've invited Marie back to host another workshop. The young Berlin illustrator Marie Sann has already won various Manga drawing competitions even before she had her first publication. She illustrated her first Manga volume *Sketchbook Berlin* for the Tokyopop Publishing House in cooperation with Guido Neukamm. Currently working as a freelance artist on new projects, she has recently begun a three-year course to become a graphic designer.

#### EXHIBITION

**Streets and People in Berlin und Tôkyô**  
– Photos by UCHIMURA Kôsuke

"Berlin and Tôkyô – hardly anybody, and particularly those who know both cities well would spontaneously think that these two metropolises share any commonalities. But to me they are like they're brother and sister."

Tôkyô was the preferred motif of Uchimura's pictures before he traveled to Berlin for the first time in 1984. And since then he has taken some photos of remarkable scenes and objects from both cities and placed them alongside each other.

Until September 28, opening hours:

Mon – Thu 10 am – 5 pm, Fri 10 am – 3:30 pm.

